

SALT LAKE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

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THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.
 H. C. BROWNING, Business Manager.

Do you see anything, GREEN, in Salt Lake?

MOSKY TALKS. When Salt Lake comes to the center no bluff goes.

THE BRANCH OF PROMISE in the smelter case is not on the part of Salt Lake.

PROFESSOR HARRISON of the Leland Stanford University is his title now.

S. M. GREEN is mistaken as to the kind of metal he wants to smelt. Brass is his strong suit.

"Will you wait until my smelter," said the spider to the fly. "Nix, my dolly," rejoined Bluebottle.

J. STERLING MORTON was once private secretary to LEWIS CASH, before he left Michigan for Nebraska.

SINCE MR. S. M. GREEN is seeking a stylish place to live in, perhaps he will establish his copper plant in Paris.

A STREET railroad strike has put many people to walking who have been in the habit of going on wheels, at Wheeling, Va.

ALL THE members of President CLEVELAND's cabinet are college-bred except CARLISLE, and he knows as much as any of them.

SALT LAKE is ready with encouragement and cash to assist any legitimate business enterprise, but she has cut her wisdom teeth.

JOE GODDARD, the pugilist who was knocked out by ED SMITH can probably understand how Governor THOMAS of Utah will feel in due course of time.

THE TWO first sentences of President CLEVELAND's inaugural, dedicating his services absolutely to the service of his country, are expressions of noble patriotism.

MRS. LEASE of Kansas declares Judge GRESHAM to be "the foe of the working-man." What has he done, since he was the hero of the tin-bucket brigade, to deserve this designation?

MR. CLEVELAND gives notice that he has no stock in the saying "to the victor belong the spoils." If taken to mean that party service shall stand in place of merit in filling the offices.

THE MEXICAN puzzle, the "kick sister" game, three-card monte, buncos, pigeon dropping, etc., must not be attempted by wide-awake business men who transact business on business principles.

THE HERALD has forwarded to the McClure Literary association press some thirty applications for details of the prize story contest, and the writers will receive replies from New York by return mail.

THE TUCSONAROS—a small but compact delegation, "as the dispatches have it—who participated in the inaugural parade at Washington yesterday—managed to keep their precedent—very quiet.

SENATORS HILL of New York and PUGH of Alabama will, it is said, oppose the nomination of Judge GRESHAM to be Secretary of State. They are a pair of disgruntled political brothers, and they gnaw a file.

WHILE all the other members of HARRISON's cabinet were courteous and nice to the incoming administration, JERRY RUSEK, secretary of agriculture, who had charge of the weather bureau, got up a miserable storm of snow and rain.

TWO OF THE Herald's big star-spangled banners floated from the roof, and adorned the front of the office, all day yesterday, waving to the passers-by their patriotic pride in the passing of the American Republic into the control of the glorious old Democratic party.

THERE MAY be too much leniency on the part of our municipal authorities towards the hog-box and the tin horn, but when it comes to playing the buncos game on the business people of Salt Lake, the latter will be found with their thumbs on their noses, vibrating their digits.

THE "ELECTROLYTICAL" process of doing up Salt Lake is no doubt very myste-

rious. The word itself must represent a large amount of money, but Mr. S. M. GREEN's smelter proposition can never accurately be estimated until, in addition to the electrolysis, a proper valuation is put on Mr. G.'s wind. Salt Lake's \$100,000, plus the electrolytic process, plus GREEN's wind equals the plant.

MR. CLEVELAND's second inaugural address is of about the same length as his first, which contained 1,688 words. According to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat's count, "HARRISON's" had 4588, GARFIELD's 2949, and HAYES' 2472. The longest inaugural was W. H. HARRISON's, which contained 5378 words, and the second longest was POLK's, 4904. The shortest was WASHINGTON's, second, 134 words; the next shortest was JOHNSON's, 302, and the next ARTHUR's, 431.

IN THE smelter affair Salt Lake has done nothing she is ashamed of. If there has been an attempt to use her earnest spirit of enterprise as a stool pigeon to fleece another city, she has the proud consciousness that she, at any rate, has preserved her honor and self-respect, and refused to be trifled with. It is plain now that Salt Lake has been used as an innkeeper by-bidder in a miserable mockery; but there has been nothing underhanded in the matter to occasion regret.

A "Bonus" Suggestion.
 "No bond, no bonus" seems to have hit the public sentiment exactly. THE HERALD now suggests that as the bond is not forthcoming binding the builders of the copper refinery to the expenditure of a given amount and the employment of a certain number of men, the trustees for the people are justified in breaking off the negotiations and turning their attention in another direction.

Why should not that be the building of the road to Deep Creek? The amount subscribed for the copper plant—bonus, \$100,000, would furnish a splendid starter for that project. The promoters of that scheme would probably jump at the chance. We believe the subscribers would not object. It would take but little trouble to transfer the money to the new object in view. We believe it would be far more beneficial to the city than the copper plant. The Deep Creek road is very much in the nature of a necessity. And all things considered the change would be an immense advantage.

We hope the trustees will stand firm and after the manner in which the generosity of the citizens has been met we think they will be "green" if they yield any further to the whims of the copper promoter.

No Pie for Either.

APROPOS of the scheme to annex Utah to Nevada, a Cheyenne paper makes a bid for the benefit of Wyoming. Acknowledging that, materially, Utah is "an empire" and that Nevada is as lifeless as "a grasshopper on the range," it thinks the partition of the "empire" might be a good thing if part went to "the grasshopper" and part to Wyoming.

THE Sun only wants the Salt Lake valley as Wyoming's slice of the territorial pie. We fear that its annexation appetite has not been regulated by typographical exigencies or considerations. The map has not been carefully consulted. Wyoming now embraces a corner of Utah proper. That was done so that the former territory might be organized on the square. If the western line of Wyoming were continued south it would not take in Salt Lake Valley, and thus the coveted cities of Salt Lake, Ogden, etc., would still be outside of that state.

A line from the southern boundary westward would throw northern Utah to Idaho. The only proper thing to do, if a change of boundary lines was to be made at all, would be to restore to Utah the corner that was chipped off, in order to square the matter again.

We do not think either Wyoming or Idaho, or Colorado or Nevada need worry over this division project, or that it will be of any use for either to hanker after a slice of Utah pie. The territory, in our opinion, will go into the Union, whole and entire, in its own name, on its own merits, and independent of any ambitions or moribund state anxious to obtain new lifeblood.

MR. CLEVELAND's inaugural.
 Mr. CLEVELAND's address to his countrymen on assuming, for the second time, the responsibilities of the Presidential office, is sufficiently brief to be its own synopsis. The masterly, clear style and forcible diction of all his state papers appear conspicuously in this. It is the utterance of a patriot and a statesman. Those who looked for some dogmatic fulmination on the subject of a single money standard will find that the President counsels an adjustment of the differences of opinion in regard to the currency free from selfish intolerance. He refrains from outlining an executive policy on this subject, except to hint that his constitutional power will be exercised to avert financial disaster.

A part of the inaugural is devoted to correcting the error of those whose support of the government is dependent upon the measure of benefits they may obtain from its paternal protection. Bounties, subsidies, trusts, the fruits of monopoly, the support of waning industries, rockless pension allowances, and kindred legislation, are classed in that category.

Tariff reform, the principle of taxation for the maintenance of the government, and not for the aggrandizement of the favored, has in the inaugural address a cogent presentation, which is a summing up of the Democratic doctrine on this topic.

MR. CLEVELAND renews his loyalty to civil service reform, illustrated in his record as a public man. The spoils doctrine he spurns with the heroic independence which is a part of his character. Merit, rather than partisan activity, he holds to be true policy in appointments to office.

MR. CLEVELAND's inaugural is an able, conservative document. There is no crit-

icism of the stand taken by his predecessor in regard to Hawaii, or, indeed, any reference to that subject. It is limited to the treatment of the subjects we have named—paternalism, the currency, economical government, civil service reform and the tariff. But it may be said that in point of fact any fuller statement of views would have been but a reiteration of his letter accepting the Chicago nomination. The country knows GROVER CLEVELAND.

A Cause for Divorce.

This may be called the age of divorce. At one time it was so extremely difficult to break a marriage bond, legally, that it might be considered lasting, in one respect at least, virtually until death did it part. When once this rigidity was relaxed and laws were framed more in accordance with the spirit of the times, the other extreme of looseness became the rule, and it seemed as though the object of reformers was to encourage and facilitate the separation of married persons.

There is now a very general desire to promote moderation on this very serious subject. While the most sensible people have no wish to return to the old cast-iron policy of the past, they think there should be more care exercised in the passage of divorce laws, so that the matrimonial knot may not be unloosed for every trivial excuse, nor divested of that sanctity which should surround the marriage relation.

There is one cause for divorce that has been decided sufficient which some may regard as in the nature of a joke, but which others will agree to as a very serious and proper reason for a judicial decree. It occurred in a western state and is reported as the case of HIGGINBOTHAM vs. HIGGINBOTHAM, in which the plaintiff alleged that his wife, from whom he sought divorce, began from the start of their union a course of procedure which rendered life insupportable.

The particulars were that even about the arrangements of the wedding breakfast she fidgeted and fussed and nothing pleased her, and that was the commencement of a course of fidgeting that had been kept up continuously. All this was destructive to the peace of a well ordered family, and the learned judge decided it was good ground for the application.

He said it was evident and was not denied, that the defendant was nervous, for which she deserved sympathy, but it was no good reason why she should give way to the fidgets so as to deprive the plaintiff of his right to live in peace. Most of her troubles were imaginary and this had been repeatedly pointed out to her by the plaintiff, but she made life a burden to herself and him by her fancies about things that never happened, and some of which could not happen in the nature of things. This she had done with a criminal disregard of the husband's rights. He therefore gave judgment for the decree, but did not allow costs.

It will appear to many people that though this may look like an extreme case, there was more real ground in it for a judicial separation than is apparent in many cases that come before the courts. A fit of "the nerves" may and ought to be sympathized with. But the perpetual "fidgets" that some people, both male and female, suffer from, which they might overcome, and the everlasting fault-finding to which they become addicted and which they might put a stop to, are worse to bear than more serious grievances and render the condition of the rest of the household truly deplorable.

The moral is that everybody ought not to be compelled to endure the super-sensitive and controllable infirmities of one person, and that the good of the many is more to be considered than the fads of the few.

Religious Dyspepsia.

It is well known that strenuous efforts have been and are being made to Christianize Japan. That is to say, in addition to the active exertions of those commercial nations called Christian to establish closer trade relations with that country, and introduce their ways and manners and customs, the various religious denominations have endeavored to convert the people to their peculiar theological tenets.

This has been carried on to such an extent that many of the Japanese are becoming disgusted with the bickerings of the different "schools of theology," and are very doubtful if a faith which appears to cause so much conflict of opinion among its advocates is any better at the bottom than their own.

This feeling has been very well described by a Harvard University student WATARI KITASHIMA by name, who, in an address he delivered in Boston, said that the Japanese of today are suffering from "religious dyspepsia," because they have had so many kinds of religion stuffed into them.

People in Christendom who have undertaken to investigate even a few of the multitudinous creeds of modern Christendom, can sympathize with the Japanese in their confusion of mind and inability to "inwardly digest" the conflicting dogmas and incongruous theories of opposing sects, each striving to enter into the religious life of that Oriental nation. The question, "which of all these is right?" and the conviction that they cannot all be true, seeing that they are in strong opposition and each contending for the mastery, must necessarily have troubled the Japanese enquirers, and it is not surprising if they have come to the conclusion that either the men who claim divine authority to teach them have exaggerated their powers, or that the Christian deity is not remarkable for unity of purpose and harmony of design.

A secular eastern paper wonders what Mr. WATARI KITASHIMA will think "after visiting a few of the metropolitan shows and taking note of the moral and physical condition of Christian people living under the shadows of Christian churches." It is probable that his religious dyspepsia will be aggravated, or that he will become sick of the whole business and throw it up, including that no particular sect of the eastern or the

western world has a monopoly of religious excellence.

We are thankful to the Japanese university pupil for a term which is applicable to the condition of quite a number of people in many countries. There is no need to go to his to diagnose the disease. The appearance of extremely fanatical people—the class which condemn everybody to eternal flames who does not subscribe to their particular "doxy," or which have a Sunday face for Sunday service, melancholy and severe, denote some kind of derangement; they suffer from "religious dyspepsia." From this and similar disorders may the good Lord deliver us!

Gone Daft.

Our neighbor, the organ of the Liberal party and apologist for Republican errors and hatreds, has a great deal to say against the endeavor of certain Democratic congressmen to secure the redacting of this territory, as well as the purging of the registration lists before another election. This is not to be wondered at, seeing that it always supported the frauds by which the legal voters have been placed at a disadvantage through stuffed registration lists and a shoestring apportionment.

The prospect of the unloading of the names of dead and absent persons, so that the old Liberal trick of personation will become difficult, if not impossible, seems to agitate the organ to the verge of insanity. Delegate CAINE and Senator FAULKNER are berated savagely for their efforts in relation to the Utah Commission and its work, and the only intent it can see in the proposal to redistrict the Territory is to reduce the population of Salt Lake to 40,000 and divide it so that by attaching the pieces to outside Mormon localities this city would practically have no representation at all in the Legislature. We are further told that "THE HERALD" defends this attempted swindle.

We are sorry for our contemporary; its imagination is terribly distorted, or its veracity is awfully impaired. There has been no such plot proposition as this which it has manufactured, so THE HERALD has had no occasion to defend it. Why MR. CAINE or anybody else should endeavor to deprive this city where he lives of any representation in the Legislature, nobody on earth could see unless afflicted with the complaint that troubles the Liberal organ.

When the Utah Commission, under the auspices of the Liberal party and its paper was authorized to redistrict the territory, there were no objections from the Tribune nor were there any remonstrances against the shameful chopping and linking of districts with a partisan purpose in view. On the contrary the paper that now has delirium over the prospect of a reapportionment, then and ever since has defended that "swindle."

Why should there not be a reapportionment of the territory? The Tribune admits that this city now has a population of 60,000 and that Ogden and Park City have each increased 50 per cent. Other places also have increased in population. Well, does not that all form a reason for instead of against a reapportionment? Where does the "swindle" come in now? It is simply in the diseased imagination or erroneous assertion of our deranged contemporary. But it may be considered quite natural, because it can only judge the motive by its own standard of equity, exhibited in the "swindle" of the last apportionment.

There is nothing else on which to predicate the gratuitous assertion that there was any intention to do an injustice to this city or other portion of the territory. This is a sore time for Republicans, whether of the Liberal stripe or the genuine kind, and some allowance must be made for the organ's condition of nervous disorder. And as the reapportionment proposition did not carry, there is some hope that the Tribune may recover and become compos mentis. Its present agitation is entirely without sense or reason.

A Feline Argument.

The vegetarians have discovered a new argument. We do not suppose it will affect the general public. It will give some consolation to the enemies of flesh-meal, and joy to a few is better than pleasure to none. People who contend for a strictly vegetable diet do not usually exhibit in their persons very powerful or visible manifestations of its physical benefits, nor does their mentality appear vastly superior to that of the devourers of a mixed menu.

The dental arguments which human beings present whenever they open their mouths, showing that man is adapted to make use of animal as well as vegetable food, do not appear to have any impression upon the vegetarians. Nor do they seem to take notice of the fact that the denizens of cold and temperate regions require more flesh-meat than the inhabitants of the torrid zone. The latest scientific experiments, too, showing that confinement to a vegetable diet is not conducive to the health and vigor of the ordinary man, have little or no weight with the enthusiastic vegetarian, for he is not an ordinary man.

No doubt he is of some benefit. People usually devour more flesh than is good for them, and if they would use more fruits and cereals instead of so much animal food, they would be healthier and therefore happier and clearer minded. Vegetarianism therefore has its uses, and the vegetarian a sphere of usefulness.

But the most recent attempt at vegetarian reasoning has to us a rather ludicrous aspect. It is that dogs and cats, particularly cats, become remarkably intelligent on a vegetarian diet and learn to refuse their natural food. Articles are contributed to the papers in illustration of this which we will not describe as fairy tales nor as suitable for the juvenile column, but we will cite one as a sample. A lady in the east has a cat. She is a maiden lady, so that is not very remarkable nor is the fact that it is a tom-cat. Its name, SYLVESTER GRAHAM, particularly the surname, is suggestive. It

smacks of bran bread. He is by training—of course not by nature—a vegetarian. "He has never been permitted to eat meat, not even a mouse," so the tale is told, and his education has so progressed that on a recent occasion he "had a chance at a mouse and did not care either to kill or eat it."

This is charming if not exhilarating, but leads one to query whether SYLVESTER is improved much by the effects of a vegetable diet. But the interest in the story is enhanced by the final statement: "SYLVESTER eats all kinds of cooked vegetables with a keen relish and is especially partial to soft-boiled eggs." That is thrilling in its details and valuable in its lesson.

But are soft-boiled eggs strictly to be classed as a vegetable diet? Is not that something approaching to animal food? If the egg may be eaten, why not the hen? And when the eater is a tom-cat, if a chicken why not a mouse? There seems to be a defect in this cat argument. One is led to think, too, that if a vegetable diet a tom-cat is so depressed that it has not ambition enough to catch a mouse, may not man become so affected by a similar diet that he would have as little snap as the cat? And, anyhow, of what use in this world are cats unless it is to catch mice? We are afraid the cat argument will not make much of a scratch in favor of vegetarianism.

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